The Bombay Gazette,

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DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 27th March, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

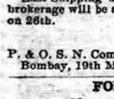
THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons, and 350 H. P.) will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY the 29th March, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Wednesday the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual Intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

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Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

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Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
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Rutnagherry.——
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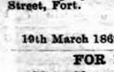
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „	...	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	...	29
Amontillado, Red „	...	32
Port Black „	...	28
Do. Pints „	...	15
Claret Blue „	...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal „	...	35
Champagne, Sparkling „	...	36
Do. do. 1st quality „	...	42
Sauterne „	...	30
Moselle „	...	30
Do. Sparkling „	...	36
Rhenish „	...	20
Pale Brandy „	...	30
Do. Do. very fine „	...	36
Gin, Old Tom „	...	18
Geneva, „	...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest „	...	36
Do. do. Pints „	...	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for those superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
1ST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
No. 1	Pts.	Black Capsule..	32
„	„	„	18
No. 2	Pts.	Blue „	30
„	Pts.	„	16
No. 3	Pts.	Yello „	26
„	Pts.	„	14
No. 4		Green „	22
„	Pts.	„	12
Medoc		Red „	17
„	Pts.	„	9
Champagne Brand C. & Co.	per 2 dozen Pts.		38
			40
Sparkling Nonpareil			38
„	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Sparkling 1st Quality			32
„	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Sparkling Nonpareil			38
„	per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Sparkling 1st Quality			32
Hock „	per 2 doz. Pts.		32
Braumberger			35
Rudesheimer			40
Hockheimer			20
Black Seal			28
„ „	Pts.		14
Port Red Seal			24
„ „	Pts.		12
Amontillado		Black Seal	32
Pale Amoroso		„ „	32
„		Brown „	25
Sherry Light Golden		Green „	28
Pale		Yellow „	22
Pale		White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacos Brown		in Glass	Bottles... 42
„ White		Pts.	 21
Maraschino Di Zara		Bottles...	42
„ „		Pts.	 21
Cherry Brandy			40
„		Pts.	 21
			30
			15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.	ditto	„	„
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts „	„ 28
Do. Do.		Pints „	„ 15
Red Seal		Quarts „	„ 24
Do. Do.		Pints „	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts „	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints „	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Mornier	Quarts „	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints „	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	„ 18
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Bradies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
do. Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	„ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	„	„
Do.	Hollands in cases	„	„
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

MRS. HERN,

BEGS to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 20th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

During the last two days some of the Local Banks have been buyers and rates have tended downwards.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	Nominal.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	80
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	154
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	T. B. closed.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chinbai Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1853-56	89
" Loan 1842-43	89
" Loan 1854-55	89
New Five Per Cent. Loan	102
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)....£3 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s. 0d.	
" (Seeds) .....£2 0s. 0d. Nominal	
To London (Cotton).....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s 6d.	
" (Seeds).....£2 12s. 6d.	
To China.....no offers.	
To Clyde.....no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 19th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	220 to 222
New Dhollera, ...	"	210 to 210
New Oomrawuttee	"	203 to 204
Old Compta, ...	"	181 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	240 to 245
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	196 to 198
New Veravul	"	192 to 193
Khandeish	"	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	215 to 216
Dholleral ..... Do. .....)	"	193 to 194
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	"	None.
Veravule ..... Do. .....)	"	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	"	253 to 254
Mangrole	"	185 to 186
Poratchee	"	185 to 186
Compta	"	189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1540 to 1542.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	24 to 25
and White)	"	33 to 34

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated 8 June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal to be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Rome to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight.....	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0d.	"
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 19	Lyra.....	Cheever	Shields 20 Sept.
	Tomogonops.....	Poe	Galle 28 Feb.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis.....	Surat 18 March.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per American ship *Lyra*, from Shields.—On the 5th February, spoke the English ship *Gosforth*, Lat. 1-00 S., Long. 62-54 E.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 19	Sea Field.....	Mackay	London.
	Phlox (s).....	Paddicombe ..	Surat.
	Nasrool Ahmed	Nacoda	Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American ship *Lyra*, from Shields.—Mrs. Cheever.
Per ship *Tomogonops*, from Galle.—Six seamen.
Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Captain Warden ; Mrs. Winkler ; Mr. Harrison ; Mr. Pestonjee Katie ; and 90 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—75 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Adriatic*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Brunelle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Bombay Merchant*, for Penang and Singapore.

A SENSIBLE WISH.—I was once at a concert where a very old lady, an admirer of Handel and Beethoven, was called upon to bestow her meed of praise upon a young lady who had just finished playing some exceedingly brilliant, noisy, and difficult variations on the piano-forte; her reply was, "Oh yes, very fine, no doubt, and the execution marvellous; but *I wish it were impossible.*"—*Reminiscences of a Veteran.*

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, 19th March 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—71 bags Nagkasur 71 cwt. ; 19 bags Nux Vomica, 28½ cwt. ; 7 bags Jumalgotta, 10½ cwt., Boognath Morarjee.

Star of India.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Robroy.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sapoorjee Byramjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Pestonjee Nowrojee.

Minerva.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

Glendower.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Watson, Bogle and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Vulloo Jairaz ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Margaret.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Courjee ; 660 bundles Coir Yarn, 174 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., Jairam Visram.

Tudor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killock Nixon and Co.

Red Jacket.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Madge Wildfire.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Bosphorus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt. ; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee ; 200 bundles Hemp, 200¼ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Queen of the Sea.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Pursotum Terry ; 80 bags Galls, 100 cwt., Dharsy Odowjee.

Duke of Wellington.—Loose Bugalee Horns, 40 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Nagasaki.—150 bales Hemp, 525 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Adriatic.—1,000 small bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Sebastopol.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Varatilda.—Loose Goana Crust, 50 tons, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

Brunelle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Gertrude.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Beechworth.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 673 bundles Coir Yarn, 167¼ cwt., Jairam Visram ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dyalldass Buchamull.

Northern Bride.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund, 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Lilladhur Veesur.

Egenoria.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib.

Richard Cobden.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lallchund Otumchund. ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee & Co.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee & Co.

For Penang.

Bombay Merchant.—200 packages Wet Dates, 237 cwt., Aga Abass.

For Havre.

Istapa.—385 bags Coffee, 481¼ cwt., J. Sigg & Co. ; 300 bags Black Pepper, 375 cwt., Ewart Latham & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Jobbin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
740 Ramsbury, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1000 Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co.
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co. (L. c. March 4)
848 Victoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1162 Africa, Bowie, T. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pesi Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1475 America, Finlay—Remington & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Main—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
882 Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18.)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1496 Cockburn, Hendoe—Strang, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. l. March 5)
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
799 Glendower, Higbie. (c. l. Feb. 14)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
935 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—E. H. Habib. (c. l. March 14)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
940 Richard Cobden,—A. Hall Drake & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. Feb 20)
533 South Carolina, Sinapcott—Coupland & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Eurdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
998 Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1121 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
729 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)

FOR MARSEILLES.

516 Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
367 Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

753 Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.
589 Istapa, Vasse, S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. March 27)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR JOODA.

300 Dadley, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
508 Kossuth, T. Bennett—M. Ally Mahomed. (c. l. Feb. 22)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLLAHPATAH.

91 Mohidin, Sundasee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
91 Hemeda—Nacoda—H. R. Buladina. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR HONNORA.

223 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR NEW YORK.

1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge (c. l. March 7)
1275 Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 5)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Pioneer (s) C. Gething (c. l. March 18)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1046 **Americana, W. C. Hall—Grant.**
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Delange—F. J. Deena.
1403 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
1391 Bosphoras, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.
487 Colonial Brand, Cunningham—H. S. Arbee.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
269 Colportour, Libdolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Leland & Co.
452 Caroline, Packered—M. N. Bhownuggurya.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Reanie. Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
703 Elizabeth Allum, Dinner—Motee Roognath.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—V. M. Alwanee.
1291 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Veradass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1099 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. NusserWanjee Bhownugria.
702 Granada, Miller—Cursetjee Hobart & Co.
491 Heidesheim, Jacobsen J. Sigg & Co.
450 Harriet and Jesse, Deslon—Forbes & Co.
338 Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Iskanderia, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 John Mellmhill, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass. Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee. Lyra, Cheever.
223 Madmoselly, Nacoda—Sowjee Ludha.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—D. Latham & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1831 Meteor, Pother—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Moravshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee. Nontis, Nacoda—G. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama. (for sale)
892 Pescatore, Jacombs—D. Cursetjee.
604 Prian, J. Irvine, W. & A. Graham & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. Abadin.
891 Prudhoe, Jones, Winckler—P. Hichenland Sons & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (for sale)
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
450 Stree Raja Rajeshwaree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sullamatee, Nacoda—Sowjee Laljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Shaikoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
353 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
693 Time, Horne. Tomogonops, Poe.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin—Wallace & Co.
509 Vultures, Bill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1590 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR BONDON.

730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—March 10, Steamer *Madras*, (particulars not received).

DEPARTURES.—March 10, Ships *Gem of the Ocean*, *King Arthur*, *Flora*, *Lady Canning*, *Kurrachee*

MORNING JURY.

MR. G. D. SHEPHERD.—*Foreman.*

Mr. H. Marsden, Mr. R. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Mackinlay, Mr. John Grey, Mr. R. Eddie, Mr. J. Fido, Mr. W. Nuck, Mr. A. Viegas, Mr. Gursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. Eknath Govindjee and Mr. M. J. Punday.

Soolankhan Sudarkhan was arraigned at the bar on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from the dwelling house of his employer Mr. R. W. Lodwick.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, sworn and examined, said.—I know the prisoner. He was in my employ as Ramoosee at first, and then as Gorrawalla. The watch and chain (produced) is my property; I saw it on my dressing table on the night of the third of March, when it was safe. The next morning it was missing, and I did not see it again until I saw it in the hands of the Police.

Police Sepoy, Shaik Ellakee Buccus, on being examined said.—I know the prisoner, he was living in my house until the time of his apprehension. Police Jemadar Ragoba Heerjee came to my house and said that Mr. Lodwick had lost his gold watch and chain and that the prisoner was suspected of having stolen it, and that he had come there to search the prisoner. The prisoner was then searched and the property was found wrapped up in a handkerchief, which handkerchief was found in a cot belonging to the prisoner.

Ragoba Heerajee, Police Ramoosee, on being examined said.—I was on night duty at Malabar Hill at the time of the robbery, and from information which I had received, I went to the house of the last witness, where I found the prisoner. I told him that I had come there in consequence of the prosecutor having lost a gold watch and chain, which the prisoner was suspected of having stolen. I then searched him and found in a handkerchief which prosecutor identified as his property. The prisoner was then searched and the property was found wrapped up in a handkerchief, which handkerchief was found in a cot belonging to the prisoner.

Ragoba Heerajee, Police Ramoosee, on being examined said.—I was on night duty at Malabar Hill at the time of the robbery, and from information which I had received, I went to the house of the last witness, where I found the prisoner. I told him that I had come there in consequence of the prosecutor having lost a gold watch and chain, which the prisoner was suspected of having stolen. I then searched him and found in a handkerchief the watch and chain now produced, the handkerchief was in a cot which was lying in the ground near the prisoner and which belonged to him.

The prisoner said that he was innocent, and that the watch was given him by Mr. Lodwick's gorrawalla.

The jury found him *guilty.*

HIS LORDSHIP sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of 18 calendar months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—*Bychund Kemchund* was charged with having committed a criminal breach of trust in having mis-appropriated the sum of 5,000 rupees, the property of his employer.

Mr. Anstey on the instructions of Mr. W. H. Crawford appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Premchund Roychund, the prosecutor, on being examined said.—I am a broker and commission agent. The prisoner at the bar was in my employ as a Mehta and his duty was to collect and pay debts. On the 15th of February last the prisoner received from my Moonim the sum 5,000 rupees in five notes of 1,000 rupees each for the purpose of paying an Hoondie to Sally Mahomed Goolam which was due him. The prisoner then left and did not return again. I have been called upon to pay the Hoondie, and did so at a subsequent period of the day and it was paid by my moonim Moteram Wullubram.

Moteeram Wullubram, Moonim to the prosecutor, on being examined said.—I sent the prisoner on the 15th of February last to Sally Mahomed Goolam, for the purpose of paying him a Hoondie which had fallen due on that day; I gave the prisoner five Bank notes of 1,000 rupees each amounting to 5,000 rupees, which I ordered him to go and pay to Sally Mahomed Goolam, that was at about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning. Subsequently, from information which I had received, I went to the shop of Sally Mahomed Goolam and paid him the amount of the Hoondie in question, by order of my master; that was at about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon. I did not see the prisoner again until I saw him at the Police Court on the 17th or 18th of the same month; neither did I see the notes again until that time.

Bhugwandass Mooteram on being examined said.—I am a writer in the employ of the prosecutor. On the 15th of February at about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, the Moorim gave the prisoner five 1,000 rupees notes for the purpose of paying into the Hoondie to Sally Mahomed Goolam. In the afternoon I was sent to the shop of Sally Mahomed to enquire as to whether the prisoner had been there and I found that he had not, that was about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Teychund Bhugwan another Mehta corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Meer Ali Noor Mahomed a dealer in gold at Mahim, on being examined said.—The prisoner came to me and wanted to purchase gold; he said that it was not convenient for him to purchase gold at Bombay, and that was the reason why he came down to Mahim, he said that he would purchase any quantity of gold of me at a profit of one anna per tola. I was then about to let him have some gold for which he gave me a Bank note for one thousand rupees and two others for ten rupees each. I suspected him and told him that I had not change. A Policeman then came up and the prisoner was searched in my presence, four Bank notes were found in his turban each of which were one thousand rupees notes. The prisoner said that the notes were his own.

Hurnac Jeevonram, Moonim to Sally Mahomed Goolam said.—On the 15th of February last Mooteram Wullubram came to our office, it was in the afternoon. He enquired if the prisoner had been there, the prisoner had not been there. Mooteram then paid the money for the Hoondie. I never received any money from the prisoner. This is the Hoondie, now produced.

Ishmael Bailu, Police Naique,—I received information on the 16th of February, and in consequence I went to the shop of Sally Mahomed Goolam at Mahim, Meer Ali handed to me a Bank note for one thousand rupees, and two others for ten each. I marked one of the notes this is the one (produced.) The prisoner was present at the time. I then searched the prisoner, and in his turban found four other notes of one thousand rupees each. I did not mark these other notes. I took the prisoner and the notes to the European Constable; afterwards I took them to Bombay.

Rama Bador another policeman corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said that it was a false charge brought against him by Mooteram. He had made the money by trading in cotton. Mooteram wished him to let him have the change of his money, which he refused to do, and in consequence he said that he had given the prisoner the money to pay the Hoondie with when he had not done so.

The Jury found the prisoner *guilty.*

HIS LORDSHIP sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—*Mahomed Oosman,* charged under the New Penal Code, with theft, in having stolen from the person of Teela Khattao on the 4th of Feb. last the sum of fifty-nine Rupees and one Florin. And on the second count with fraudulent misappropriation of the same.

Teela Khattao, on being examined said.—That on the 4th of Feb. last I was at the Byculla Railway Station at about 9 o'clock in the morning. At that time I had in my possession sixty one rupees which was in my pocket. I took out my money to pay for a ticket, I did not replace it in my pocket but put into my handkerchief and placed it in my waist cloth, the change I put into my pocket again. I did not see my money again until a few minutes afterwards when I saw it in the hands of the policeman, when I identified it, as being my property.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I heard the prisoner call out "whose handkerchief is this;" but at that time tile sepoy and the prisoner were both together.

To the Court.—I placed the money in my waistcloth. I cannot say whether it was abstracted by the prisoner or whether it fell to the ground.

Rampersad Dhokal, a Police Sepoy,—I was on duty at the Byculla Railway Station. I saw the prisoner going away towards the compound, and as he appeared to have something heavy in his pocket I stopped and found that he had this handkerchief with the money in it, now produced; I knew that he was a damaged character. I asked him who it belonged to, he said that it was his own. I then took him back to the platform, and enquired if any one had lost anything, when the prosecutor said that it belonged to him.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I am quite sure that the prisoner did not call out and ask if any one had lost it.

Luximon Ramjee, another policeman, corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The prisoner in his defence, said that he did not steal it, he found it on the platform and called out saying "who has lost this." Two witnesses were called both of whom said that they heard the prisoner call out that he had found the money. After his Lordship had summed up the case to the jury they desired that the prosecutor might be recalled.

Prosecutor re-called.—I know the sepoy that took the prisoner in charge, both the sepoy and the prisoner were calling out at the same time, the prisoner held up his hand but he had nothing in it. The sepoy had the handkerchief in his hand.

The jury then retired for a few minutes, on their return, they were asked the usual question by the clerk of the crown, when the foreman said that they found the prisoner not guilty on the charge of theft, but guilty of fraudulent misappropriation.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the verdict was a very proper one. He sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months in the House of Correction with rigorous confinement.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. EDWARD LECKIE,—*Foreman.*

Mr. H. Showell, Mr. E. Lord, Mr. A. King, Mr. E. L. Bennett, Mr. J. H. Obenshaw, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. W. H. Wakeman, Mr. M. DeCruz, Mr. Cursetjee Bajonjee, Mr. Balkrushna Gunputjee and Mr. S. A. Nunoomea.

THEFT.—*Crustna Essoo, Sajjan Moideen, Ismael Raj Mahomed, Gurneebshaw Bhowdeen and Casum Mullick,* were charged on the first count with having committed a theft by stealing, amongst other things, a box containing opium, and in the second count with having misappropriated the same.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty, the other four pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. W. H. Crawford, appeared for the prosecution; and stated the case to the jury. The prisoners were in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and it would be shown in evidence that they had broken open one of the chests of opium: and then threw the chest away, which was afterwards found and identified by the consignee.

Mr. W. C. King, said.—I was station master at the Byculla Railway Station. On the day in question I made a search, by order of Mr. Hornsby, in the compound, the place searched was a stable. I saw the police search, they found a handkerchief with eight balls of opium in it. It was pointed out by the prisoner Ismael Raj Mahomed, he was a gorrawalla at that time. There were two balls more of opium found behind a chest in the stable. I found the last two balls myself, this is the handkerchief now produced. At the time when I first searched, the prisoner Ismael only was present. The prisoner said that some of the opium was concealed under the hay or grass, he also said that he had not stolen it himself, but that Gurreebshaw knew all about it. I was twice at the stable on that day, on the second occasion Gurreebshaw was present who said that he knew nothing about the opium, but when his attention was again called to it he said that the handkerchief with its contents belonged to a man of the name of Sajjun, (the third prisoner), this man was a porter at the Byculla Railway Station. The duty of the porters was to shunt the waggons or to load them. The two first prisoners were on duty on that occasion The day after, the box that was broken and empty, was found near the place where the waggons were shunted to by the prisoners. The prisoners were given into custody by order, I believe, of Mr. Hornsby. I was present when the last prisoner was brought from the Police office, I do not know what he said on that occasion.

To the Court.—This is the box (produced) that was found inside the compound wall. The luggage train was opposite to the wall of the compound about twenty minutes past nine that night, and it took about ten minutes to shunt it. The box of opium must have been taken off during the time that they were being shunted. The opium is always put into covered waggons.

Damoodhur Sewdutt examined by Mr. Anstey said.—I am Mehta to Luckmidass, our firm expected to receive on the 1st March, 122 half chests of opium, we only received 121; the number of the one missing would have been No. 53. The number on the chest now produced corresponds with the missing one. On examining the wrapper I find it bears the name of our firm on it. The opium now produced is of the same quality as ours. I reported that the box was missing.

Hormusjee Sorabjee examined by Mr. Anstey.—I was in the employ of the Railway Company on 1st of March, some waggons with opium was unloaded at the Boree Bunder station, there was 49 half boxes in one waggon and, 72 in another, there was one half chest missing, the last waggon should have contained 73 half boxes. I identify the broken box now produced and the wrapper as well, the missing half box was never received.

Eduljee Hormusjee examined by Mr. Anstey.—I was on the 28th of February last foreman in the goods department of the Railway Company at Wassind, on that day I saw two waggons loaded with opium, in one waggon there were 49 half chests and in the other 73. I saw the train start for Bombay. I cannot say anything about the boxes, but the cover on this one resembles those that were on the boxes sent away.

By the Court.—Opium boxes are generally covered with gunny cloths. The waggons in which opium is sent are covered with iron, they are not locked, it would take a good strong man to lift one of the covers himself

Mr. James Morrison examined by Mr. Anstey said.—I am a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. I was in charge of the goods train that left Wassind on the 28th of February. We arrived at Byculla at twenty minutes past nine o'clock that night, part of the waggons were detached from the train. Two waggons had opium in them, they were not detached, while the other waggons were being detached the opium waggons were on the line. I observed one man at that time near the opium waggons. The head of the waggons were about five hundred yards from the bridge.

Augustus Gr Price examined by Mr. Anstey.—On the 28th of February I was clerk to Mr. Lowe, the Assistant Traffic Manager. I remember looking over the wall near the bridge on the 1st of March, I saw a box which I believed to be an opium chest, on examining it I found a paper now produced, the box smelled of opium. I went to Mr. Lowe's quarters and afterwards reported the whole of the circumstances to Mr. Edginton. I afterwards in company with Mr. King, the Station Master, Mr. Wood, the Police constable, and others went to the place where I had seen the box, and in a stable in the same compound ten balls of opium were found.

Mr. G. E. B. Wood, Police constable, examined by Mr. Anstey.—On the day in question I went with the native police to the Railway Station where I saw the box now produced. After that I went, accompanied by Mr. King and some other Railway Officials, we searched about and behind an out-house found some straw which smelt strongly of opium, but none was found there. We then went to a stable in the compound where there was a very strong smell of opium, and on searching we found eight balls of opium. The prisoner Gurreebshaw was there. I then went to the house of Gurreebshaw and I asked him how he came by the opium, he said that he found it in a handkerchief when he went to the rear early that morning, and that he had given it in the handkerchief to the prisoner Shaik Cassum. Gurreebshaw said on my asking him if he knew anything about the robbery of opium, that he saw the man take a box of opium off the waggon and brake it on the 28th of February. None of the other prisoners were present at that time. I took all the prisoners into custody. When I went back the second time to the stable I remember Mr. King finding the two balls of opium behind the gram chest.

Ragoba Saleee, Police Havildar, examined by Mr. Anstey.—On the place near Byculla bridge with the prisoner Crustna Essoo, Gurreebshaw and Sajjun were also present where the opium was found. It was in three places in the stable, some of it was found in a cloth, which was part of Gurreebshaw's garment and another portion of it was wrapped up in Sajjun's handkerchief.

Akbar Ali, Subadar Major of Police, examined by Mr. Anstey.—On the day in question I saw Constable Wood go in to the stable and bring out some opium. Ismael was present at the time, I gave him over to Mr. Wood and this ball of opium now produced. I then went a second time along with the prisoner Crustna to the place above the Railway bridge where the opium was pointed out to me. All the prisoners were present at that time. Crustna said in the presence of the rest that the opium was buried there. He likewise said that it was tied up in two pieces of cloth. I afterwards compared them together and fond that they had been originally one piece.

Gunnoo Chimajee, Police sepoy, examined by Mr. Anstey.—I heard the prisoner Crustna say that the opium chest was taken out of the waggon by Sajjun, and thrown over the wall, with him.

The prisoners had nothing to say in their defence beyond a general denial of the charge.

HIS LORDSHIP then proceeded to sum up the evidence, and in so doing commented upon it as he proceeded. He also cautioned the Jury against allowing themselves to be influenced by anything that one prisoner might say against another, as it might be received against himself, so far as he was concerned. In the course of his remarks his Lordship said that he was of opinion that poor people should not have such temptations put in their way, and that as the company had gone to the expense of covering the waggons with iron, in which opium was conveyed, it would have been as well if they had provided locks to them. His Lordship then said that the Jury would have to carefully consider how the evidence bore against the prisoners; if they had any doubt about the accuracy of any of the evidence as given by the witnesses they would give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoners, but if on the other hand they considered the evidence sufficiently clear against the prisoners or any one of them, they were bound to do their duty, and to find a verdict against the whole or any of them.

The Jury retired at ten minutes to eight o'clock to consider their verdict and returned into Court at ten minutes past eight, when they returned a verdict of guilty of theft against Sajjun Moideen, guilty of receiving against Ismael Raj Mahomed, guilty of theft against Gurreebshaw Bhowden, and guilty of receiving against Shaik Cassum Mullick.

HIS LORDSHIP said that he would give judgment in the morning.

The Court rose at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock.

During the day the Grand Jury brought in true bills against the remainder of the prisoners on the Calendar.

THE GOLD REGION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Concluded from the Times of February 5 and Bombay Gazette of 19th March.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, NOV. 29.

A fact, of a practical character, which came to my notice in the early part of the autumn, went far to satisfy me of the extraordinary riches of the Cariboo district; but I did not relate it, or other equally satisfactory evidence in my former letters because I was not certain but that these might have been *solitary and individual cases.* A labourer here was offered dlrs. 12 a month and his board (which, together, would be equal in sterling money to 62*l.* 10s. 6d.,) to go and work in Cariboo for a miner who was short-handed. To encourage the man to go he was informed that his *quondam* fellow-labourer in California had bought one-fourth interest in a claim for dlrs. 2,200 which he had earned, and that his return was dlrs. 63 a-day from the yield of the claim. A pretty good investment, giving nearly 3 per cent a-day, and nearly 1,000 per cent. per annum.

The excitement produced by this sudden realization of wealth had the effect of unhinging the minds and of paralyzing the action of many of the miners whose nerves were not well strung. In August a miner writes, "The gold you receive in Victoria is the produce of about 2000 miners only. The rest are running about the country prospecting." Besides the glad tiding of "big strikes," "immense hauls," shovels-full" and "pans-full of gold," were mingled with complaints of the weather. "Queer climate. Last week it hailed and snowed; ice half-an-inch thick, and it storms almost every day." The ground was so statturated that the mud came up to the knees, and men had to crawl on all fours in ascending hill-sides. Rheumatism appeared, and no wonder. On the whole, however, I never heard of less sickness among an equal number of men, even in far more favorable circumstances. The country is eminently healthy. I never suffered a moment from roughing it in British Columbia.

It was estimated that one-third of the miners were British. I think this an over-estimate. Whoever they were, their conduct was exemplary. Peace and order prevailed to a degree unusual in so mercurial a community; "all disputes as to miners' rights, contested boundaries of claims," &c., "were settled by the magistrate," Mr. Mind, who is also gold commissioner, "with the assistance of a jury of miners selected on the spot—a plan which gives universal satisfaction." The majesty of the law was represented by the magistrate, who camped in a tent, and by two constables, until the judge arrived on circuit. He was accompanied *ex officio* by his registrar only. An Indian half-bred had charge of the robes, the wig, and the black cap. The *equipage* is very simple, for his Lordship cultivates sleep under a tree. There were only two serious cases of crime in the mines during the whole season,—one the killing of a notorious bully who made himself obnoxious to the whole mining community, and was shot by one of his victims, and who fled justice on the judge's approach; the other a robbery, for which the rober was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years in the chain gang. There was another case of shooting and wounding, in revenge, on the road to Cariboo, but the guilty party escaped, and is not likely to trouble the colony any more. The judge had several civil cases to decide, however, for frequent disputes arise about mining claims.

Nelson's Creek was discovered by and named after a former servant of the Governor, who went to the mines in spring. The claims were yielding dlrs. 20, dlrs. 30, and dlrs. 50 a-day in hand in August, and by last accounts the yield had increased. Nelson remains for the winter in the neighbourhood. He has dlrs. 1,500, after paying expenses, and considers himself unlucky. Next season he expects to make up for his bad luck.

The account of September's work is but an exaggerated repetition of that of the two previous months. Prodigious quantities of gold were found in limited spaces, such as 65oz. from a crevice, 22oz. washed out of one panful of dirt—all nuggets. This is confirmed by a clergyman on the spot, who remarked, "the best feature, however, is that there are so many claims doing well, and giving good, regular wages, over a large tract." Shares had been sold in some of the richer claims for dlrs. 8,000 and dlrs. 10,000 each. The older miners, who had travelled over a great space of the country gave it as their opinion that Cariboo would support 25,000 miners, while others affirmed that this number would not even "prospect" it that is, would not discover or make known the resources of the district. As the extent of the goldfield became better known this fact produced a greater excitement among the miners than the "big strikes" did, namely, the fact gave "promise of good things to come," I suppose.

One-fourth share in the best claim in Lowhee Creek was sold for dlrs 4,000 after the owner (the seller) had realized dlrs 17,000. A share in another and poorer claim was "snapped up" at dlrs 1,800, and shares in a newly-discovered creek, not even tested, were held at dlrs 1,000 a share.

Money was also made by other industrial pursuits besides mining. Packers made large sums, and so did traders, of which we have ample proof in Victoria, for these parties brought their money here, and I know two cattle-dealers who made 10,000*l.* profit in the season.

A fall of two feet of snow in the first week of October forced the miners to relax their labours in most cases, and the great bulk of the population left the country in the course of the month for Victoria, California, Oregon, and other parts—some to re-unite their social ties, and others on business, but all with the intention of returning. About 200 men have remained to winter in Cariboo. Many claim owners left men to guard them from interlopers in their absence, at wages of dlrs 10 a-day. News reached this place last week that some of the claims had been "jumped" during the hurry-scurry, by parties who had usurped the possession. Several miners have gone back, in consequence, to vindicate their rights, and they are likely to adopt a very expeditious process in so doing. The revolver will in all probability decide the contest. The approaches to the country are now sealed to every means of travelling except on snow shoes, between the Forks of Quesnelle, the nearest inhabited place, and Cariboo there are 18 to 20 feet of snow, and the distance between these two places is 50 miles.

A remarkable fact connected with the seasons mining is that all who have been in Cariboo are satisfied. The lucky ones for obvious reasons, and the unlucky ones from their faith in the prospects of next season's operations. Of the crowds of miners with whom I have conversed in British Columbia, on the Fraser River, in the steamers, and in Victoria I have not met a grumbler. All are contented either with their gains or with their prospects.

I now feel that it is proper to give some special evidence in support of the foregoing narrative, which, although you will give full credence, may smack of the marvellous to many of your readers.

The Rev. Mr. Knipe, a clergyman of the Church of England, passed the season in Cariboo, in the discharge of his sacred duties. He told me his story, in presence of Colonel Moody and his staff, the other day at New Westminster. He gave statements of larger "yields" than I have narrated, and his report of what he saw corroborated, in a general way, all I have here put down.

I will now give a statement or two taken down within the last fortnight, from the information of reliable persons whom I know well.

A young gentleman named Stamp, a son of Captain Stamp, now settled here, and well known in London in the mercantile community, passed last season in Cariboo. This is his statement:—

"Three weeks ago I saw 202 ounces of gold taken out by three men from one claim. It was Steele's claim. This was their day's work. I saw the men at work getting out the gold; and I saw it weighed. It was large, in 'nuggets.' Several men were getting out as much as dlrs. 1,000 per diem, hitherto. Out of 1,500 miners 250 are in possession of these rich claims. The others who are at work do much less—from dlrs. 100 (20*l.*) a-day each man and upwards. The claims are spotted; some rich and some poor. No miner of late would work a claim which would yield only dlrs. 20 a-day to the hand, and I have seen dlrs. 50 claims rejected as not rich enough to pay. The extent of the auriferous country is large, only beginning to be known. Many of the miners were running about the country prospecting, and not earning anything. I return to Cariboo in the beginning of February."

A builder in Victoria whom I have known for three years went to Cariboo in summer and returned a few weeks ago. This is his account:—

"There is no character in the country as you enter it from below is barren, rocky, and swampy, heavily timbered with extensive forests of dead, charred, and burned trees. The fallen trees impede one's progress terribly. Mineral indications abound every where. To the northward the country is covered with a dense brush most difficult to penetrate. On the way up from Lillooett the country is mountainous, ravines, rivers, and deep gorges, no end of them. But the most marked feature in the landscape is the lakes. Far away up in the interior there are lakes that would float a 74. At Keithley's there is supposed to be a streak of pay-dirt, a rich gravel, three miles wide, and of unknown length, running up perhaps into the Rocky Mountains 70 to 100 miles off. Nevertheless, I heard of no 'strike' in the 'gravelly auriferous streak' entertained. Twenty-five hundred miners in Cariboo, one half making fortunes, the other half making nothing, but wasting their time prospecting and getting starved in search of a big strike.' Saw men taking out $1,200 a-day to the hand. Met one of my former workmen mining. He was making $150 a-day. His wages from me were $3 a-day in Victoria. He doesn't mean to leave. Saw Nelson, the Governor's servant. Expect his claim was good. Was making $120 a-day; but had a long way to pack provisions, and wages high—$10 a-day. Met the three men he went to see. They were lucky—took out 35 pounds of gold in nuggets in one day. It was taken away with the rest of their gold, and I helped to pack it on the mule. Claims were selling at from $1,000 to $4,000 each. Know one which was sold for $4,000 after it had given dlrs. 6,000. With these dlrs. 10,000 the men who sold went to Oregon to buy mules to 'pack,' and to return with goods in the spring. A dlrs 20 claim passed over with contempt. Many don't think a dlrs 50 claim worth working. Few make less than dlrs 100 a-day at Keithley's. The gold all in nuggets. Saw no fine gold-dust or scale gold. They never could earn so much at fine gold. A man can fill his pockets with nuggets out of the bottom of the flume after the dirt is washed off. Went up with a mule train. Travelled slowly. Took a month from Victoria. Cost dlrs 30. Fed the animals on the grass which we found growing wild."

The gentleman intends to go and try his luck himself next summer.

At New Westminster the other day I met a man who had worked as a journeyman carpenter for me some time ago, and whom I was in the habit of seeing occasionally in Victoria. He made up to me to consult me on the best means of disposing of his gold, there being a scarcity of coin in both colonies, which rendered it impossible to "convert" 'bullion; while gold bars were at a discount of from 3 to 5 per cent. on their value, for the same reason of the scarcity of coin. The carpenter's story was very short, so you will not weary, I hope, while I relate it.

He went up last spring, got a claim which turned out a trump, and he sold it for dlrs. 5,000 paid down. He then worked another claim with three others, and he took out of this latter, after paying expences in the mines, upwards of dlrs. 10,000 for his share. His partners earned the same. The claim yielded in gross a little over dlrs. 50,000. He had then with him in New Westminster dlrs. 15,000 of his own. His partners had each dlrs. 9,000, my friend's fortune being augmented dlrs. 5,000 by the sale of his first claim. The time the four of them took to earn this amount was six weeks. "But we did not work *all that time* either," he said; "perhaps a month would cover it." I advised him on the disposal of his gold. On my return to Victoria I met him coming to me for advice upon another subject. He had bought an interest in upon another claim for dlrs. 12,000 of an Oregon man, and he wanted a draught in which to remit the payment, and so on.

In consequence of the scarcity of coin and the heavy depreciation on gold bars he went down by the last steamer to San Francisco to have his gold coined at the American mint there. He is in charge of the trip, for he would go down in the second cabin at a low fare, he would save freight on his gold by carrying it about him on going on board. Once the vessel started the purser would take care of it for him, and at San Francisco he would get full value for his gold. He was not at all spoiled by his sudden good fortune. He did not seem to be elated even. Had he retained his claim longer before selling it, he would have got dlrs 14,000 for it. It was a "big strike;" but with true philosophy, he did not regret having parted with it. His name is Greer, a Welshman; he has sent for his wife and family, and, as Vancouver Island pleases him, he intends to buy land and settle in this colony, after next season's campaign in Cariboo, where he expects to make dlrs 80,000. He corroborated pretty much all I have narrated in this letter. He worked on William's Creek; he enjoyed good health, and had grown so fat and florid that I did not recognise him when he first addressed me. He laughed at the current stories of the severity of the winter. Had he had time to knock up a house he would have remained in Cariboo all winter and worked his claim in the spells of good weather.

The day before yesterday I met Dr. Romsey, of Victoria (one of the three physicians mentioned in the first part of this letter), who has passed the season in Cariboo. He tells just the same tale as all the others. A few of the best claims were yielding 300 ounces of gold a-day to the company of four and five men. "The average of moderately good claims was dlrs 50 a-day to the hand. Claims that would not yield dlrs 20 a-day were rejected." The country is broken up into mountains and ravines. There is really no level ground except the tops of the mountains, which, curiously enough, are all flat and level. The ravines have all what the miners call "benches," terraces running along their sides, something like the well-known parallel roads of Glen Roy in Scotland. These benches are all auriferous as far as they have been tested. The doctor travelled much in the country below and in Cariboo, and he believes that its wealth is illimitable and its extent enormous. It is healthy enough. The only drawbacks are the unevenness of the weather and the mosquitoes.

With the view of obtaining the most unimpeachable testimony possible, I applied to Mr. Elwyn, one of the stipendiary magistrates in one of the gold districts of British Columbia, and who is now the confidential Government gold escort. In the performance of his official duties he has been lately in Cariboo. I went, verbally, over my notes with him, and they agreed with his own information. He had heard the same and many more similar statements in the course of the season; and he mentioned that he was at the place when a company of four men took out 240 ounces one day. His opinion was that a good many did not make much, but that (excluding the very big strikes) the majority of the miners did decidedly well; and that very few of them are broke, as invariably has happened before Cariboo turned up. As we were conversing, a miner came in and addressed Mr. Elwyn. He and his partner purchased a claim for dlrs. 800. The first day they worked it they earned more than the purchase-price; and, after working it for a series of weeks, they sold it lately for dlrs. 7,000. Elwyn was cognizant of these facts.

By the way, I forgot to state that I asked Dr. Romsey why it was that when "claims" wish did not pay dlrs. 20 were rejected the "unlucky" miners did not take them and work them, particularly as wages were less than that amount. He answered, as others did the same question, that no good reason could be assigned for it, but that it was so, and that the miners held peculiar notions in fact in the miner generally does entertain queer opinions—an odd mixture of perverseness, indifference, and pride. I have known them idle away their time rather than labour in ground which did not pay as well as their neighbours' claim. Then, many of the miners, who have been at work in California for 10 or 11 years, are very much "broken down" and cannot endure much hard work. "Prospecting" and selling claims suit them better.

With the view of testing the various extravagant statements of individual gains afloat, I asked the landlord of a hotel—a call of miners in Victoria to make out an account of their earnings taken at first from themselves personally. He did so, but it is confined chiefly to the "lucky ones." From five companies which mined on Antler Creek the return is this:—One company of three men took out dlrs. 50,000, dlrs. 36,000, dlrs. 12,000 each man; five men dlrs. 25,000, dlrs. 5,000 each; six men dlrs. 6,000 dlrs. 4,000 each; and the last three men on the list dlrs. 18,000; or dlrs. 6,000 each, making the gross amount taken out by 20 men dlrs. 153,000. There are dlrs. 4,000 more set down as taken from the same creek, but the number of miners is not given. "The time engaged was hardly three months."

From Williams's Creek, by report of all, the return is much larger; three "claim owners" earned dlrs. 60,000; nine earned dlrs. 90,000; four dlrs. 48,000; four more, dlrs. 24,000; three, dlrs. 15,000; and four men in one day's work took out 25 pounds' weight, valued at dlrs. 5,000; total, dlrs. 242,000. To this return is appended the following remark:—"William's Creek has not been worked over two months by the above companies, and is not considered thoroughly prospected up to this date, November 28, 1861."

The return from Lowhee Creek is dlrs. 150,000 to five men. Few hired labourers were employed by any of these companies.

The best-paying creeks, in addition to these three, are "Lightning," "Van-Winckle," and "Last Chance," according to the miners' reports.

I believe the above returns of earnings to be rather understated. But the period of two months' work assigned to Williams's Creek is too short. What is meant is that *the greater portion* of the amount of gold, as given, was extracted in two months. I have positive evidence respecting this creek which is worth giving, because the facts are fully established.

A journeyman shoemaker named Dawson went from Victoria, where he had worked at his trade in Yates-street for some time, to the mines in spring. He, with two partners, commenced preparing the claim (on Williams's Creek) on the 12th of May. Having completed the different preparatory operations of "stripping the surface, diverting water, flumings, &c.," they commenced to *dig* (i. e., to wash out gold) on the 8th of July, and continued working, with an interval or suspension of one week for repairs, until the 26th day of September. The result is instructive; Dawson brought to Victoria, a few weeks ago, dlrs. 22,500 in gold as his share. He has to-day (November the 30th) got the value of dlrs. 19,040 in deposit, to my personal knowledge; and he is himself at present on San Juan Island passing the winter, and returns to Cariboo as early in the spring as the weather will permit. His two partners were fishermen at Langley on the Lower Fraser River for about two years. Last spring they too went to Cariboo and made up a company with another partner, and worked at the same time. They had originally a larger sum each of them than Dawson had, but it has been whispered that some of their money went to increase the Faro Bank. Be this as it may, they had dlrs. 54,000 on deposit in Victoria for some time after they came down; and Wells, Fargo, and Co.'s Express remitted dlrs. 33,000 by the last steamer to San Francisco for them. These three men were extremely poor last spring. They all intend to return to Cariboo to resume the work on their "claim" next season. It was the claim in which I mentioned above that one of them took out dlrs. 600 from one tin-panful of "dirt." They employed only one man for part of the time to assist them. Two of them are Americans. I don't know Dawson's nationality.

DECEMBER 4.

I have to-day procured a return of the assays of Cariboo gold, made throughout the season by Messrs. Marchand and Co., assayers in Victoria, which gives the highest and the lowest quality and the average of the dust they have assayed. The highest, which was from Dawson's Creek, is 811 fine, value per ounce dlrs. 17 97c. 64. The lowest, which came from Williams's Creek, is 810 fine, value per ounce dlrs. 16 74c. 42. Average of all Cariboo dust, 854 fine, value per ounce dlrs. 17 65c. 37.

I could quote instances in which larger sums than I have stated have been earned, and in which a fortune was extracted in a few weeks by the labour of half a dozen men—that is, a competency to each of them—from a very few feet square of ground; but it is idle further to multiply cases. I have stated sufficient facts to justify the conclusions that Cariboo is unrivalled for the wealth it produces to individual labour, in a short period; that a large proportion of men who have been *successful*—that is to say, those who in one short season have made fortunes, those who have made considerable amounts, and those who have earned high wages; and, finally, for the universal satisfaction of the miners with their past earnings, and their confidence in the future.

It is impossible to give a return of the "yield" of gold produce by British Columbia in the aggregate, with certainty. I shall merely attempt an approximation of the gross yield from the best *data* within my reach.

It is generally conceded that, including Chinese, there were 5,000 men engaged in gold-digging this year. The various Government returns of Customs' duties, and of inter-colonial tolls on produce, charged on the passage of merchandise, collected, justify this assumption, while the miners' licences issued tend to corroborate it. The mining population in the Cariboo country, including within this division the Forks of Quesnele River (50 miles below) is put down on general testimony (of miners, travellers, other residents, and Government returns) at 1,500 men. The work out the earnings of this aggregate of 5,000 miners, I adopt a statement of names and amounts, made up from miners' information, of 79 men who together took out in Cariboo dlrs 926,680. The general opinion of the miners is, that (in addition to the "lucky ones" who made "big strikes," and which I limit to the above number of 79) every man who had a claim or a share in a claim made from dlrs 1,000 to dlrs 4,000. Of these there were at the least 400, and taking their earnings at a medium or average between the two sums mentioned—say at dlrs 1,500 to each—they would produce dlrs 600,000. There remain 1,021 men to be accounted for. Putting their earnings at dlrs 7 a-day each, which is the lowest rate of wages paid for hired labour in the Cariboo Mines, and assigning only 107 working days as the period of their mining operations during the season, to make allowance for its shortness by reason of the distance from the different points of departure and of bad weather, they would have taken out dlrs 764,729. These several sums added would make the yield of Cariboo and Quesnele dlrs 2,291,409 to 1,500 men for the season, by for the greater portion, or nearly all, in fact, being from Cariboo; although the north west bend of Quesnele is also very productive and so rich as to induce its being worked by fluming this winter by about 100 miners, who have remained for the purpose.

The remaining 3,500 of the mining population who worked on Thompson's River, the Fraser from Fort George downwards; Bridge River, Similkameen, and Okanagan (very few), Rock Creek, and all other localities throughout the country, I shall divide into two classes; the first to consist of 1,500, who made dlrs. 10 a-day for—say 180 days (Sundays thrown off), and which would give dlrs. 2,700,000 for their joint earnings. The second and last class of 2,000 men, who were not so lucky, I shall assume to have made only dlrs. 5 each a-day for the same period, and which would give dlrs. 1,800,000 as the fruit of their united labour.

The three last categories, which number 4,521 men, include the many miners who in Cariboo were making dlrs. 20 to dlrs. 50 a-day each, as well as those who, in various other localities, were making from dlrs. 15 to dlrs. 100 a-day occasionally, so I think my estimate, although not accurate, is reasonable and moderate. The Government people think I have rather understated the earnings of the miners in these three classes of 4,521 men. And the Governor himself, who takes an absorbing interest in the affairs of this portion of his Government, and to whose ready courtesy I am indebted for some of the information given in this letter, as well as for much formerly communicated in my correspondence, thinks my estimate is a very safe one.

But I must finish this long letter with a recapatulation, for I dread the inroads I have made upon your space:—

79 miners took out an aggregate of	$926,680
400 ditto, claim owners, took out	600,000
1,021 ditto, at $7 a-day, in 107 days	764,729
Total yield (nearly all) from Cariboo.	$2,291,409
1,500 miners who worked in other places for 180 days, at $10 per diem.....$2,700,000	
2,000 ditto, at $5 1,800,000	
	4,500,000
5,000 miners—gross yield for 1861.....	$6,791,409

This does not include the native Indians, as I have no means of estimating their earnings. They are beginning to "dig," in imitation of the white men, in some parts, and will eventually increase the yield of gold, as the desire for wealth grows upon them. As a proof of their aptitude and

as he is, that he cannot dispense with this source of revenue. It is a bad source, but the case will admit of no better. The force of this argument was felt even at Manchester. Lord Stanley hit the point by his remark that financial necessity alone could justify the Indian Tariff, but as this very justification is forthcoming the Indian Government stands acquitted.

In justice to India it should be added that she is less indulgently treated than any other dependency of the British Crown. She enjoys the unique privilege of paying all her own expenses without the power of determining what those expenses shall be. Other colonies get up wars for themselves, and then expect us to fight their battles. India receives exactly as many troops as the Imperial authorities please to send, and defrays the entire cost of their maintenance. If Mr. Laing could send home a dozen regiments he might soon remodel his Budget, but he can do no such thing, nor could he object, indeed, to receive a dozen more. He must find money in India for Estimates which are framed over here; and, therefore, as he cannot economize, he must needs impose taxes if both ends are to be made to meet. We may be very sure that such men as have been recently intrusted with the management of Indian finance would never have resorted to protective duties if they could have discovered any other alternative. Even as it is, these duties are by no means so heavy as in Colonies where there is far less excuse for them. The truth is that popular Governments, however our Manchester friends may be scandalized at the fact, have a strong leaning towards this kind of taxation. They are generally extravagant, invariably given to borrowing, and far more disposed to place duties on imports than to raise money by direct assessments. Canada, for example levies 25 per cent. upon English manufactures. The steps taken by India in this direction have been taken only under pressure, and will be retraced at the first opportunity. It is true that the consequences are deplorable, but the Indian Government is not to blame for them. Mr. Laing must provide money to meet certain charges; he cannot diminish those charges, and he cannot make adequate provision for meeting them without taking Customs' Duties into his Ways and Means. There is the whole case. Manchester threatens to put a pressure upon Government, and Government, it is hoped, will transmit the pressure to Calcutta; but India must pay her way, and Mr. Laing will have his answer ready to all applications.

THE COLUMBIAN GOLD.

(From the Times, Feb. 7.)

There is no longer any doubt that a new gold-field of surpassing fertility, and very easily worked, has been opened in British Columbia. This immense territory, stretching north-westward from Vancouver's Island over six or seven degrees of latitude, and bounded here, if bounded at all, only by other portions, hitherto unoccupied, of British North America, has scarcely received the attention it deserves. Most inviting accounts of its climate and agricultural resources have reached us from time to time, yet the stream of colonization has never set strongly in that direction, and the extraordinary price of labour has continued to attest the dearth of shiebodied emigrants. It is probable that last year's operations at the diggings on Fraser River will prove the turning-point in the fortunes of the colony. Gold is the universal magnet, and it is not by average receipts, but by the earnings of the most adventurous and successful, that the attractiveness of a new country is to be estimated. The valleys between Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains, and especially that district scarcely to be identified on the map, but described by our Correspondent under the name of Cariboo, promises to draw the surplus roving population from California more rapidly than Otago has diverted that from Australia. Already we hear of villages growing "like magic;" of roads, or rather bridlepaths and "trails," being cut through the forests; of complicated machinery for gold-washing being erected in nameless localities some 500 miles north-east of Victoria and New Westminster; and of butchers' shops, blacksmiths' forges, bakeries, taverns, and gambling-houses rising up on all sides. "Let Cariboo" there were but "five white women and three physicians" in June, but the former class must afterwards have greatly increased, and, if the latter did not multiply, it seems to have been due to the wonderful healthiness of the miners. Altogether, considering that this mountainous tract, though marked on some maps as "Gold Regions," was all but uninhabited till a year or two ago, we can hardly be astonished that the returns which have reached us of its fabulous wealth have hitherto found little credit. Even in Victoria they were scarcely believed till the successive arrival of settler after settler, laden with golden spoils, convinced the most sceptical that a new El Dorado had been discovered.

Our Correspondent furnishes us with a sketch of one season's mining in Cariboo. The auriferous properties of this region were not recognized till late in 1860, and the months over which this account ranges are those between May and September in 1861, inclusive. Ground was first broken in Antler Creek, and we are told that there some of the new hands "took out gold to the value of dlrs 200 a-day each, while new claims were daily opened with a like prospect of success." A later passage in the letter contains a succinct explanation of the mode of working these claims. "A mining claim is a (parallelogram) piece of ground 100 feet wide, running from bank to bank of a creek. The depth is indefinite, varying, of course, with the width of the creek. Each miner is entitled to one of these 'claims,' and there may be several miners associated together to work a 'claim.' In case of such an association amounting to five miners, the 'company' would be entitled to 500 feet of ground in width, and running from bank to bank. At first many miners 'took up' claims in simulated names, and thus caused a monopoly—an evil which was remedied by the Government Gold Commissioner when he visited the country in the summer." The amounts realized by individuals within this limited area are marvellous, especially when we take into account the rudeness of the means adopted for separating the gold from the auriferous gravel or mud in which it is imbedded. We select at random a few instances of good luck. In the month of May, "a Mr. Smith earned 3l. lb. (worth 185l. 6s.) in one day." This seems to have been with a "rocker," which is admitted to be a clumsy instrument for extracting gold. As the men constructed "flumes," the average results were much higher than before, varying from 100l. to 500l. a-day for a company of from three to six men, though the success of the fortunate Mr. Smith was not often surpassed even in the autumn, when still richer veins had been struck. In June we hear of "one rocker washing out 500 ounces of a forenoon, and three men washing out 100 ounces from a flume in a week." In July, "31 ounces were cleaned out in one day in a hole only two feet under the surface." "Some claims began to pay as high as dlrs. 1,000 a-day." Facts of this kind recur again and again. dlrs. 1,700 worth was "dug out of two crevices in the rock less than three feet under the surface," and dlrs. 900 worth was obtained "in one panful of dirt." There was no falling-off in the produce during August and September; indeed some of the most enviable strokes of luck were made in the latter month. The returns from Williams's Creek are quoted as the largest of all. There "three claim-owners earned dlrs. 60,000; nine earned dlrs. 100,000; four, dlrs. 80,000; four more, dlrs. 24,000; three, dlrs. 15,000; and four men in one day's work took out 32lbs. weight, valued at dlrs. 5,000."

The peculiarity of the soil which yields these golden harvests appears to be the small amount of preparation which it requires. The surface is sometimes gravel, sometimes alternate layers of blue clay, earth, and gravel; but in every case the metal seems to lie near the surface, and to be found in solid masses. "The gold was all coarse gold, granulated, gravelly stuff, mixed with pellets, and pebbles of pure metal of considerable size." Its average value was found to be somewhat over dlrs. 17 per ounce, and the highest quality, from Davis's Creek, proved to be worth very nearly dlrs. 19 per ounce. Very little skill is required in collecting it, and "men who had never mined before—tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers, new to the work—did just as well as the old practised miner." For this reason unskilled labour commanded a price hardly credible in this country, £2 a day being quoted as nothing uncommon, and more than sixty pounds having been offered for one month's labour. After this, we can well understand that "claims" producing no more than 4l. a-day were "passed over with contempt." Two things, however, must be borne in mind by those who may be tempted by these reports to try their fortune at Cariboo. The one is, that the "efflorescence" of the surface is fast being exhausted, and that, although equally solid treasure are believed to lie beneath, it is not to be expected that they can be reached and converted into money by equally expeditious processes. The other is, that the price of necessaries almost keeps pace with the miner's gains. Eight shillings for a meal, two shillings a pound for beef, the same sum for a glass of liquor, and so forth, would soon reduce the most exorbitant daily earnings to a very modest figure.

This part of our Correspondent's intelligence, though it may be bad news to the would-be miner, will be good news to many who know how to share the proceeds without sharing the risks of mining. The native Indians, who are said to be a quiet and docile race, had made large profits out of the 5,000 adventurers, many of them Chinese, who were actually engaged in digging till winter closed in. Even of this small body—not one-fifth of the number requisite for the proper development of the country—less than a third were supposed to be British. There is, therefore, a large margin left for those who will flock in during the ensuing spring. We have no wish to stimulate expectations unduly, but there is ample evidence before us that British Columbia offers for the present every inducement to persons with a small capital who are able and willing to work with their own hands. No other class is, ordinarily speaking, adapted to colonial life, still less to life in an outlying settlement were sound health and muscular strength are the prime qualifications for money-making. Nothing can be more encouraging than the testimony of our Correspondent to the salubriousness of the climate even in winter, when active work is suspended, and to the peaceableness and good order which prevail among the miners. It is not only at the diggings, however, that there is room for enterprise. The supply of so large a population at such a distance from regular settlements would in itself give employment to a large number; but the truth is that the colony was undermanned long before goldfields were heard of. The whole benefit of their custom has hitherto been appropriated by American merchants in Oregon and California, and no clever mechanic or tradesman would have far to seek for a lucrative opening, even though the excitement of "prospecting" claims at Cariboo should have subsided before his arrival.

A BOAT SONG FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.

(By Thomas Hood.)

Lift her along—
Stout hearts and strong!
Let our oars fall in time
To the rhymie
Of our song.

Old England's mighty seamen,
The masters of the deep,
Have left to us—their sons, my lads—
Their ancient sway to keep;
To make our bright flag honour'd
Alike by friend and foe,
As far as Ocean's waters roll—
As far as breezes blow!
Then three cheers for our Queen:
And three cheers for our Land:
And three cheers for the hearts that love us!
And three times three
For the British Flag
That floats on the breeze above us!
Give her good way—
Light hearts and gay!
And our oars in their beat
Shall repeat
The old lay!

Old England's mighty vessels,
But wait the voice of war
To spread their grand wings on the gale,
And waft them afar
And where their shadow roars
And England's foes again should find,
Amid the battle's smoke,
The same staunch English wooden walls—
The same stout hearts of oak.
Then three cheers for our Queen:
And three cheers for our Land:
And three cheers for the hearts that love us!
And three times three
For the British Flag
That floats on the breeze above us!
Steadily swing—
Hearts for a King!
And our oars in their chime
Shall keep time
As we sing

Old England's mighty Charter
It still remains the same;
Oppression still her standard hates—
Still Freedom loves her name!
And calmly still her people
In God repose their trust,
Nor clasp the sword but in their love for War—
Save when that War is just!
Then three cheers for our Queen:
And three cheers for our Land:
And three cheers for the hearts that love us
And three times three
For the British Flag,
That floats on the breeze above us!
Lift her along,
Stout hearts and strong!
While our oars in their beat
Still repeat
The old song

Three cheers for our Queen:
Three cheers for our Land:
Three cheers for the hearts that love us!
And three times three
For the dear old Flag,
That floats on the breeze above us!

The St. James's Magazine.

THE SAILOR BOY.

[Alfred Tennyson's contribution to Miss Emily Faithful's "Victoria Regia."]

He rose at dawn, and flushed with hope
Shot o'er the seething harbour bar,
And reached the ship and caught the rope,
And whistled to the morning star.
And while on deck he whistled loud
He heard a fierce mermaiden cry.
"Boy, though thou art young and proud,
I see the place where thou will lie.
"The tempest-gusty surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay;
And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And on thy heart the scrawl shall play."
"Fool!" he answered, "Death is sure.
To those that stay and those that roam;
But I will never more endure
To sit with empty hands at home.
"My mother clings about my neck,
My sisters clamour 'Stay, for shame!'
My father raves of death and wreck—
They are all to blame, they are all to blame.
"God help me! save I take my part
Of duty in the roaring sea,
A devil rises in my heart,
Far worse than any death to me."

Running the Blockade.—Since the withdrawal of Her Majesty's prohibition order against the exportation of warlike stores to America, several vessels, including a vast screw steamer (which ran the Charleston blockade some months since with a large cargo of cotton) were taking on board at Liverpool immense quantities of guns, ammunitions, blankets, &c., for the use of the Confederate army, the soldiers of which will be supplied with many luxuries should any of these vessels succeed in running the blockade of any of the Southern ports. Many, if not all these vessels, are loaded by different parties—one gentleman going in for his share in guns, another in blankets, a third in ammunition, while a fourth or fifth ventures in drugs, saltpetre, &c., and so on until each vessel is loaded. As nothing can be "done" in these vessels at the insurance offices the whole risk of loss falls on those who venture in the speculation. The following advertisement, which appeared in a Liverpool contemporary yesterday, will show how the speculative venture is arranged:—"Cargo to run the blockade.—Wanted, a party to provide a portion of the cargo for a fast sailing vessel of 300 tons, to run to one of the blockaded ports. Address, box—, Manchester."

The Profits of Pianoforte Makers.—The will, with three codicils, of Mr. Thomas Broadwood sen., of Holmbush, near Crawley, Sussex, and of Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, has been proved by the executors and trustees, the Rev. John Broadwood, M.A., the nephew, and Mr. Thomas Broadwood, and Mr. John Jervis Broadwood, the sons. The personalty was sworn under £350,000. The will bears date in 1857, two codicils in 1859, and the last in October, 1861, and, taken together, are of considerable length, the directions, which are many, being very minutely stated, and the bequests are of large amount. This well-known and eminent pianoforte manufacturer, who was twice married, died at the ripe age of ninety-five, possessed of a very large fortune, consisting of realty as well as personalty, which he has bequeathed as under. To his relict, besides a life interest in £60,000, he has directed that the interest arising from the legacies left to younger children shall be paid for their support during their minority; he has also bestowed upon her an immediate legacy of £40,000, and the mansion at Holmbush for the next three years. Upon the decease of his relict, a sum of £50,000 is to be divided among her children by his marriage. To his eldest son he has devised his mansion and estate of Holmbush, and all his freeholds in Surrey; and to his three eldest sons a legacy of £40,000 each. To his sons Thomas and John Jervis, who are his executors, immediate legacies of £1,000 each, and they are appointed residuary legatees. £5,000 is left to his nephew, the other executor. To his brother Henry, a life interest in £5,000 for himself and wife, and on their decease to their children. Legacies to each of the children of his son John Jervis, and also to the testator's stepson and stepdaughter. Liberal legacies to his servants; and there are the following charitable bequests: To the Royal Society of Female Musicians, to the Sussex Country Hospital, Brighton, £100 each. All the freehold property not devised to the eldest son the testator has directed to be sold, and to be merged into the residue of the entire estate.—*Illustrated News.*

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

An excellent Semi-Grand PIANO, *Collard and Collards*, made expressly for India. Apply to A. T., at this Office.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

In TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE& WRIGHT.

The BOOK OF AIDS: with Catechism on the whole system of Equitation as practised at the Cavalry Riding Establishment Maidstone. Enlarged and revised to the present date. By Riding Master T. Martin, 17th Lancers, (late first assistant to the establishment). For the use of Riding School Instructors. 1860.—Price 13 annas, including postage to any part of India.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

Patent ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,

Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
W. S. Sebright Green, Esq., Secretary.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring

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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Fire Premiums for year	1856	£151,73.
Do. do.	1857	175,00.
Do. do	1858	196,14.
Do. do.	1859	228,31.

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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information egarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

ON SALE.

Bombay Civil List, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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Dwyer & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbss Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

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Received ex "Cleadon,"

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Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

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The undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

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An Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Grate, Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

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Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

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WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

The SIND DIRECTORY FOR 1862.—A period of five years having elapsed since the publication of the First Directory for the Province of Sind, during which time various important administrative, commercial and social changes have taken place; the Compiler has been encouraged, with the kind assistance of the governing authorities and other Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Province, to attempt a similar publication for the year 1862.

The Directory will consist of about 300 Demy 8vo pages, and will embrace very information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Commerce, Agriculture in the Province, and various other matters of general reference, forming a complete Guide-book to Residents as well as to strangers.

A Geographical and Topographical description of the Province, compiled from the most authentic sources, will form a prominent feature in the Directory.

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The work will be accompanied with a neatly executed Map, showing the Division of the province, Principal Canals, Roads, Staging Bungalows, Railway Line, &c.—A plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military limits, and the subjoined improvements now in progress:—also, a new Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

Through the kindness of the Lieut. Governor of the Punjaub, the compiler is enabled to give a Geographical and Topographical description of the Punjaub, as also a Synopsis from the administrative Report for 1860-61.

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ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

Rustomjee Pestonjee has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real English Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with promptattention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

Rustomjee Pestonjee has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Broughams, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 20th March 1862.

SELLING OFF.

In announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

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A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.

London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.

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Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.

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Double and Single Harness of every description.

Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.

Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

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Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

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No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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FOR SALE.

An excellent square piano forte by *Broadwood and Sons*. The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

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No. 1, Church Gate.

A CARD.

It will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for Newspapers and Periodicals for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of sums till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, a quantity of Teak Timber of various dimensions, well adapted for building purposes.

The Timber is engine Sawn and imported by Messrs. Wallace and Co., and will be put up in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 30 per cent on each lot will be required at the time of sale and the remainder previously to delivery of the purchase, and all purchases must be cleared away within a period to be settled at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned two lots of valuable landed property will be submitted to Public Auction by desire of the Mortgagee on the date hereinafter described:—

On account of Gowreebye widow and Executrix of the late Matadeea Oree Jumadar, the Mortgagee.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built with chunam walls, and covered with tiles standing upon Fazendaree ground of Manockjee Nowrojee, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Nowrojee Hill opposite to the County Jail in Dongsee Street, admeasuring 48 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed unto and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by public passage of sweepers, on or towards the West by the public road called Jail Road, on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of Pillajee Cooley, and on or towards the South by a small passage and the house of Narayen Cadum.

For the Condition of Sale and other particulars apply to the auctioneers or to F. Darby, Esquire, Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Boards, Screens, very handsome carved large Spiral Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Childrens' ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a large Musical Box, with triangle and drum accompaniment, a large drawing room Musical Boxwood Harmonium by Alexandre, with fifteen stops, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Revolver in case, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.

A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

N. B.—The property will be on view on and after the 23rd instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 2, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th March 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Superior White and Colored Flannel, a few Crates of Earthenware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Bowls, &c. &c.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AT 1 P. M.

One second hand Office Pallanquin.

One Carriage with a pair of Kattiawar Bay Fast Trotting Bullocks.

One English-built Cab Buggy with a Bay Arab Horse and Silver Mounted Harness.

SALE OF RICE BOWLS.

On FRIDAY next the 21st instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in the Fort on account of the first purchaser Khan Mohamed Tyebjee.

H 100 to 119—20	Casks containing 300 Sets of Rice Bowls in each set containing 10 Bowls.
„ 1 to 15—20	Rs. „ 375 sets of ditto in each set containing 6 Bowls.
„ 100 to 119—Out of 20	Casks 29 sets of ditto in each set 10.
„ 1 to 20— „ „	20 „ 42 sets of ditto each set containing 6.

NOTICE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned, 7 Shares of the Bombay Spinning Company bearing Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 62 and 67, and 5 Shares of the Throstle Mill, bearing Nos. 6, 7, 42, 43 and 99 on account and at the risk of the Mortgager.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. Spaing.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Horses and Harness, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, and commodious Bungalow belonging to Commodore Wellesley, C.B., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.

For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tardeo, the valuable Household Property, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. Briggs, Esq. The same comprises Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Single and three Light Table Candlesticks, Two and Three Light Lustres, Engravings by Landseer, Ansdells, and others, Velvet Pile Carpet, Dining, Drawing, Sitting, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture of elegantly Carved Blackwood, such as Couches, Sofas, Chiffoniers, a four-post Large Bedstead with horse hair Matrasses, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham for one or two horses, and a Saddle Horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Monday the 24th instant.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of Choice Engravings both Colored and Plain in handsome gilt frames.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Millinery just landed consisting of Fancy Hand Faces with Mirrors, Feathers, Bonnets, Manties, Stays, Silk Socks and Stockings, Lady's and Gentleman's Neck Ties, Head Dresses, Scarfs, &c.

SALE OF SPRUCE DEALS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort, about 2,000 Spruce Deals.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th March 1862.

L. PERRETT.

Watch and Chronometer Maker, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splended assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

Gentlemen boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

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Hernozant's PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

John Gillon & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES, &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs. 1 per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams.—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

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